The Pyongyang Times

No. 40 (464) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the Romanian Party and state delegation

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Chinese Friendship Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK CC and President of the DPRK, received on September 10 the friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation with Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, as its head and Comrade Ni Chih-fu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, as its deputy head.

Also present there were General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC; and Kim Yong Nam, Director of a Department of the WPK CC; and Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Korea, was also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

Romanian Party and State Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK CC and President of the DPRK, received on September 11 the Romanian Party and state delegation.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium of the RCP CC and Vice-President of the State Council.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC, and Kim Yong Nam, Director of a Department of the WPK CC.

Dumitru Popa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania to our country, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a dinner in honour of the delegation.

Uganda Government Military Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 13 the government military delegation of the Republic of Uganda.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Major General F. Nyangweso, Minister of Defence of the Republic of Uganda.

General Choe Hyon, Minister, and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister, of the People's Armed Forces, were on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Group of Koreans in Japan for Celebrating 25th DPRK Birthday

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, received on September 8 the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan who have come to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were the members of the congratulatory group with Comrade Chong Jae Pil, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), as its head and with Ro Jae Ho, Chairman of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, and Pak Jong Hyon, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, as its deputy heads.

Also present were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC; Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; and Ho Ryon Suk, Secretary of the same.

Head of the group Comrade Chong Jae Pil conveyed warm congratulations and greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the entire Korean people and the affectionate father of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, from Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon and our compatriots in Japan on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and heartily wished the leader good health and a long life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with the members of the congratulatory group, posed for a photograph with them and had a cordial conversation with them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of the congratulatory group.

Seventh Plenary Meeting of Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Held

The Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from September 4, 1973 to 17. The plenary meeting adjourned from September 8 to 10 due to the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

The plenary meeting was held under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Party. Also present there were members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

Attending the plenary meeting were Party workers of the Party Central Committee, local Party organs and factories and enterprises as well as functionaries of central and local power organs and economic and cultural bodies.

The following items were placed on the agenda of the plenary meeting:

1. **On carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party;**
2. **On correctly enforcing the cost-accounting system in keeping with the great Taean work system.**

The plenary meeting heard reports from Party workers of local Party organs and factories and enterprises on the first item on the agenda.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop delivered a report on the second item of the agenda.

At the plenary meeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a concluding address which is of programmatic significance.

Discussing the first item of agenda, the plenary meeting unanimously stressed that the implementation of the line on carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most correct way of capturing the two fortresses, material and ideological, that should be scaled for winning the complete victory of socialism, and noted with pride the great successes and experiences gained in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Emphasizing that what is most important in building socialism and communism is to intensify the struggle for capturing the ideological fortress and definite precedence should, therefore, be given to the ideological revolution in all work, the plenary meeting put forth task for carrying on more successfully the ideological revolution.

Laying stress on arming the Party members and working people more firmly with the *Juche* idea of our Party and educating them to think and act in accordance with the requirements of the *Juche* idea, the plenary meeting pointed out that Party organizations should conduct well especially the work with people so that they may establish more perfectly in themselves the monolithic ideological system of our Party and carry out all work assiduously, methodically and tenaciously with a high sense of responsibility as becomes the master of revolution and master of the country.

The plenary meeting pointed out that ideological education and revolutionary organizational life should be tightened among Party members and working people to carry on vigorously the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing them so that the entire working people can give full play to the collectivist spirit in their work and life and establish the trait of having esteem for labour and working more honestly and diligently for the consolidation and development of the socialist system as their living standards rise and they live free from all worries about food, clothing and housing.

The plenary meeting summed up the proud successes made in the carrying out of the technical revolution and discussed tasks for more forcefully implementing the three major tasks of the technical revolution in accordance with the tasks laid down by the Fifth Congress of the Party.

The plenary meeting set forth concrete steps for bringing about new great advance in freeing workers from tough labour and heat-affected and harmful work by effecting the mechanization and automation of production processes, making farm work easier by energetically pushing ahead with mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and freeing women from household chores.

The plenary meeting referred to the achievements made by our Party in introducing the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education and in raising the technical and cultural level of the working people through its efforts for carrying out the tasks of the cultural revolution and the innovatory successes made in further improving the production culture in all domains of the national economy.

The plenary meeting called for rapidly raising the cultural and technical level of the working people and improving the cultured practice in production and life by furthering with vigor the cultural revolution.

The plenary meeting expressed the conviction that new greater successes will be attained in all fields of socialist construction when we carry to more thorough implementation the line of carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, cultural and technical, put forth by our Party the correctness and vitality of which have been substantiated through actual life.

Calling for making more vigorous advance holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, cultural and technical, to fulfil the Six-Year Plan far earlier than schedule, the plenary meeting discussed the tasks facing different domains of the national economy.

Deliberating on the second item of the agenda, the plenary meeting discussed "regulations of cost-accounting system at state-run enterprises" and "regulations of the work of materials supply agencies".

Many comrades took part in the discussion of the second item of the agenda. They stressed that to properly use the commodity-money relations in economic management and correctly apply the cost-accounting system there in keeping with the transitional character of the socialist system is of great importance in thoroughly establishing the great Taean work system and scientifically and rationally operating the economy.

The plenary meeting confirmed that "regulations of cost-accounting system at state-run enterprises" and "regulations of the work of materials supply agencies" worked out on the personal initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his guidance are an important means for embodying in practice the outstanding thoughts and theories on economy clarified in the leader's immortal classic work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" and called for giving fuller play to the great vitality of the Taean work system by properly carrying them into effect.

The plenary meeting pointed out that the Party work should definitely be converted into work with people, and work with cadres, work with Party members and work with masses be conducted more effectively to raise their revolutionary enthusiasm and bring about uninterrupted revolutionary upsurge in all domains of socialist construction. The plenary meeting emphasized in particular that cadres, the main core forces of our Party and commanding personnel of the revolution, should take the lead in carrying out the ideological, cultural and technical revolutions, set example by their own conduct and always become standard-bearers in the struggle for carrying out these three revolutions.

The plenary meeting also called on the functionaries of state and economic bodies to fully grasp the original economic theories of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, correctly embody them in practice and establish the revolutionary trait of defending and pushing through the Party's economic policy to the last and strengthening discipline.

The entire attendants of the plenary meeting unanimously resolved to unite closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and once again bring about great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, upholding the teachings given by him at the meeting and thus fulfil ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan set forth by the historical Fifth Congress of the Party and make leaping advance in the struggle for winning the complete victory of socialism and accomplishing the independent reunification of the country.

The plenary meeting adopted relevant decisions.

Classical Works of the Great Revolutionary Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published in Foreign Countries

The classical work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," was brought out in Arabic by the Damascus Publishing House of Syria, in Finnish by the Sanantie Publishing House of Finland and in Burmese by the Mitamo Publishing House of Burma.

"On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies", answers of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun** was issued in Spanish in Uruguay.

His immortal classical work "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country", was printed in Burmese by the Mitamo Publishing House of Burma. The Modidi Publishing House of Nepal also brought out this classical work.

Carried in place of honour in the pamphlets are portraits of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

TELEGRAMS

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received messages of greetings from the Party and government leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The messages came from: Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic; Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; **Major Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Dr. **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Jeno Fork**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Friedrich Ebert**, Acting President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; and from Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade S. **Luvsan**, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, also received messages of greetings from **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Major General **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; Colonel **Moussa Traore**, Head of State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali; Colonel **Michel Michombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi; and from **Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq.

President KIM IL SUNG and His Wife Mourn Death of Chilean President Allende

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae sent a message of condolence on September 15 to Tencha Bussi de Allende, wife of President Salvador Allende Gossens, informed of the sad news that the President was killed by the reactionary military forces which staged a fascist military coup in Chile at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

That day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent the Embassy of the Republic of Chile in Pyongyang a wreath to mourn the death of President Salvador Allende Gossens, the outstanding political leader of the Chilean people, ardent patriot and staunch anti-imperialist fighter.

Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other Party and government leading functionaries and workers of the Party, political power organs and social organizations visited the Embassy of the Republic of Chile on September 15 and expressed their deep sympathy to the deceased.

Meanwhile, the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision to set the 15th of September, 1973 as a day of mourning throughout the country and make an hour of mourning broadcast on the day.

The Leader of the People

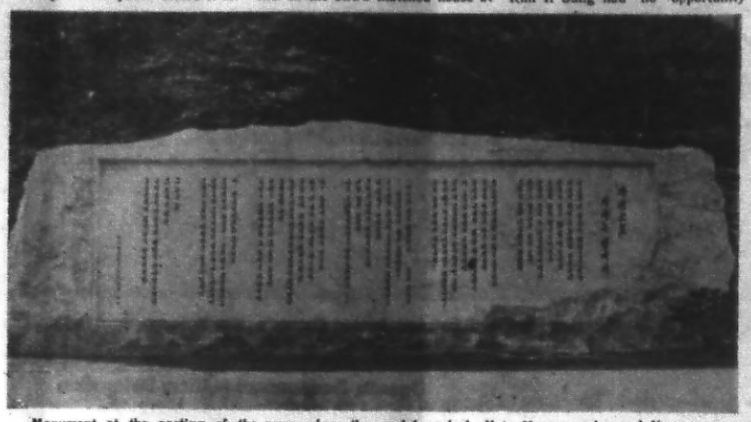
At the Fork of the Road Leading to Mangyongdae

Hung on a wall of Hall No. 29 of the Korean Revolution Museum is a large picture showing the historic monument erected at the fork of the road leading to Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of our people.

Many visitors pause before it for a long while, overwhelmed by solemn feelings as they recall the everlasting story associated with the parting of the ways.

The liberated fatherland was seething with the creation of a new life. In the straw-thatched house at Mangyongdae the grandparents of General Kim Il Sung were eagerly waiting for him to come.

One day after another went by and now it was a month after his triumphal return to the homeland. But the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had no opportunity to visit Mangyongdae which he could not forget even in a dream.



Monument at the parting of the ways where the road branched off to Mangyongdae and Kangson. It was erected in a move to immortalize the great revolutionary ideas and lofty virtue of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

It happened on October 9, 1945. A car came to a halt at the fork of the road—the entrance to Mangyongdae.

On his way to Kangson to meet the workers, the General told the driver to pull up for a moment.

He got off the car, looked in the direction of the Mangyongbong hill and said to his adjutant:

"Mangyongdae is over there....It is a good place." He turned thoughtful and glanced for a good while over the familiar hilltops of Mangyongdae. He added: "...This is my native land I gaze on now after 20 years....If you go, you will meet my old grandparents. Please give them my best wishes...." Then he slowly got back into the car.

Mangyongdae! How much he had longed to see it!

Mangyongdae! It was his longed-for native place which he could never forget while on arduous march or by campfires in the long night of the thick forests during the 15 years of anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The General who had been missing his home village Mangyongdae for decades got on the car without dropping in at his birthplace, though it was within hailing distance. He must have had a strong urge to meet his grandparents who would have been awaiting him for 20 years!"

He always places the fate of the country above his personal affairs. He met the workers first, founded the Party, the general staff of the revolution, and settled important and urgent matters facing the country. It was not until then that he visited his native place Mangyongdae after a lapse of 20 years.

He is the great leader of the people who devotes his all to the struggle for the revolution and for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people. To learn from his lofty idea and transmit it down through generations, our people set up the historic monument at the fork of the road leading to Mangyongdae. It is inscribed with the immortal story mentioned above.

This everlasting story stirs up the hearts of all who read it. Recalling the story, we felt more deeply the pride of having the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and making the revolution under his leadership and firmly determined to practice loyalty to him with single-hearted devotion, following the path indicated by him.

Kwak Chun Man

"The Family of President KIM IL SUNG Is a Great Revolutionary Family"

Mangyongdae lies on the bank of the River Taedong-gang, some 10 kilometres from Pyongyang, the capital of revolution. It is the time-honoured place where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, cultivating his grand aspirations for revolution.

Guests and revolutionary friends coming to Korea from various countries of the world earnestly hope to visit Mangyongdae and regard it their greatest happiness to pay a visit to it.

Recently alone, many foreign guests visited there.

Edwardo Mora Valverde, Deputy Secretary General of the Central Committee of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica who led a delegation of the Party extended highest honour and deepest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who provided his delegation, with an opportunity to visit Mangyongdae.

Head of the Kyushu Asahi Broadcasting delegation of Japan Makoto Takano, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Radio, said:

"The family of President Kim Il Sung is a great revolutionary family which has devoted its all to the revolution. Such family is rare in world history."

Gabbuggiani Elio, Member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Chairman of the Tuscan Regional Assembly, said that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great man who has fought truly for the fatherland and people and stressed that his revolutionary family decorated the glorious revolutionary history of the Korean people.

Many other guests gave their impressions.

"To study the revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is of very weighty importance not only for the Korean people but also for the Burmese people." (U Khin Maung, General Director of the Technical and Vocational Educational Department of the Ministry of Education of the Union of Burma.)

"We will look up to and take pride in Mangyongdae which gave birth to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the true guide of the revolution, who always leads the Korean people to victory." (Mohamad Adnan Kelani, Member of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic and Chairman of the Arab External Affairs Committee.)

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great and sagacious leader. He always finds himself among people and fights for the people. I pay deepest respect to him." (Head of the delegation of the U.S.-Korea Friendship Information Centre.)

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Friendship Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK CC and President of the DPRK, received on September 11 the Soviet friendship delegation.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade I.T. Novikov, Member of the CPSU CC and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Choe Jae U, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the WPK CC and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were on hand.

N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador to our country, was present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and comradely talk with the guests.

Zaire Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 15 the delegation of Zaire.

Present were the members of the delegation headed by Ndatabaye Mwami, Political Commissioner of the Political Bureau of the Zaire People's Movement of the Revolution and People's Commissioner.

Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the WPK CC, and Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

Syrian People's Assembly Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 10 the People's Assembly delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Present on the occasion were the members of the People's Assembly delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Mohamad Adnan Kelani, Member of the People's Council and Chairman of the Arab External Affairs Committee.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, was on hand.

Also present was Yassir Al Farra, Syrian Ambassador to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Tanzanian Government Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 11 the Tanzanian government delegation.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Tanzanian government delegation headed by Isaac Abraham Sepetu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Bong was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Iranian Government Friendship Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 10 the government friendship delegation of the Empire of Iran.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Nuredin Kia, Director of the General Inspection Bureau under the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Finnish Government Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 3 the government delegation of the Republic of Finland.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Johannes Virolainen, Minister of the First Ministry of Finance, Member of the Parliament and leader of the Central Party of Finland.

Also present there were Comrade Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Argentine Government Friendship Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 10 the government friendship delegation of Argentina.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Ugo Juan Gobi, Ambassador of the Republic of Argentina to Czechoslovakia.

Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation of Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 15 the delegation of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Angel Castro Lavarello, Chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation and Chairman of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

Also present was Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

Delegation of Committee for Promotion of Relations of Cooperation between Denmark and Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 3 the delegation of the Committee for Promotion of Relations of Cooperation between Denmark and Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Gert Petersen, Danish Socialist Popular Member of the Parliament, Member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Parliament, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Popular Party and its Secretariat and chief editor of the Minabissen, organ of the Socialist Popular Party.

Also present was Kim Song Gol, Director of the Korean Central News Agency and Chairman of the Korea-Denmark Friendship Association.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Hsinhua News Agency Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK CC and President of the DPRK, received on September 13 the Hsinhua News Agency delegation of China.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Chang Chih-chi, First Deputy Director of the news agency.

Kim Song Gol, Director, and Ku Il Son, Vice-Director, of the Korean Central News Agency, were on hand.

Also present was Li Yun-chian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

General Secretary of Indian Peace Council

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 15 H.D. Malaviya, General Secretary of the Peace Council of India and Member of the Parliament.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

Ambassador of Democratic Yemen to Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on September 10 Alawi Abdulrahman Assakaff, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to our country.

Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present on the occasion.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the Ambassador in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance Displayed by KPRA Men

During the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspired the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to firmly establish *Juche* and hold fast to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, and thus led the armed struggle to brilliant victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that on no account should we hope to rely upon others in carrying out our revolution; our revolution must definitely be carried out by our own efforts.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a thoroughly revolutionary spirit implying that the revolution in one's country should be accomplished by one's own efforts.

This spirit of self-reliance enables us to fight on with the unbreakable revolutionary mettle that could never be daunted in any difficult and complicated circumstances and win victory in the revolutionary struggle, valiantly surmounting every possible difficulty.

Particularly in the days of the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle when there was no state backing, no support from a regular army and everything had to be secured only with the guerillas' own efforts, displaying this spirit was of great importance in ensuring the victorious advance of the revolutionary struggle.

Proceeding from this requirement of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung always maintained the stand of *Juche* that the KPRA men should settle all problems arising in the revolution for themselves in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance throughout the whole period of the armed struggle.

The guerillas strove to equip themselves with his great *Juche* idea and carry out the Korean revolution on their own responsibility, thoroughly rejecting the spirit of dependence on outside forces.

They accepted unconditionally the revolutionary lines and policies set forth by the leader at each stage of the revolutionary struggle and carried them through with credit.

Many hardships and difficulties arose in the course of implementing his revolutionary lines and directions.

But they never dropped their assigned revolutionary tasks without seeing them out, turning the adverse condition into the favourable one and changing the difficult circumstance into the advantageous one.

With the attitude of master towards the revolution and the revolutionary stand of self-reliance they prepared material and technical conditions necessary for the armed struggle in order to deal heavy blows at the enemy.

The establishment of guerilla bases along the Tuman-gang River amid fierce fighting, their fortification and the build-up of all-people defence system, the establishment of the Paekdu-san bases and their consolidation — all these precious revolutionary gains were the outcome of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the KPRA men, true to the instructions of the leader.

They also secured weapons and other military goods for themselves.

In arming themselves they maintained that they should get their own weapons through battles. With this revolutionary mettle they attacked enemy troops to get weapons and other military goods. Through these battles the equipment of the guerilla units was steadily improved.

In the meantime the guerillas manufactured weapons and other military equipment by means of perseverance and creative initiative.

Everything was in short supply. Bellow, hammer and pincers were only available for them in manufacturing and repairing weapons, bombs and accessories.

Logistic workers set up sewing plants in the deep forests to make uniforms and cooks used their head to enrich daily meals with wild vegetables.

Medical workers made various kinds of medicines from animals and medicinal herbs.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, putting out revolutionary publications was no easy matter. The guerillas were not supplied with printing materials. But printing workers succeeded in making stencil ink and other materials and printed large copies of publications.

All this was done in the deep forests under the conditions of ceaseless marches and battles.

It was only possible by devoted efforts and creativeness of the KPRA men who were ready to carry out the revolution with their own strength.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance also finds its expression in their unbreakable will that could break through all difficulties and withstand any ordeal, and in their revolutionary mettle to win the final victory.

During the historic arduous march full of tribulations the KPRA men showed no sign of vacillation and fought unyieldingly along the road indicated by the leader, overcoming unimaginable difficulties.

The hard-fought battles and trials lasted throughout the 15-year armed struggle until the country's liberation. The indomitable revolutionary spirit of the KPRA men was the foundation for surmounting every sort of stress and ordeals.

The victorious battles fought by the KPRA men, solving all problems arising in their military and political activities relying on their own strength, were the brilliant fruition of the great *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary principles of self-reliance.

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle was able to emerge victorious since the KPRA men fully displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and smashed the large-scale siege-and-attack operations and economic blockade of Japanese imperialism.

Li Chang Gyu

Great Document Showing Revolutionary Truth and Inspiring People to Struggle

On September 17, 1972 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, made public "On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies", answers to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun**. One year has passed since then.

In his work the leader explained how the idea of *Juche*, the only guiding idea for our revolution and construction, came out. And he expounded the underlying principles of this idea and the questions of principle arising for its embodiment.

He clearly indicated the independent principles and lines invariably maintained by the Government of our Republic in its foreign policy, its positive proposals for promoting the cause of national reunification and its principled stand for the settlement of the question of improving the relations between Korea and Japan and a series of other international questions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung completely and deeply elucidated the fundamental problems of the idea of *Juche*.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of *Juche* means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies", Eng. ed., p. 1.)

This proposition of the leader clarifying the revolutionary quintessence of the idea of *Juche* is a new, outstanding theoretical formulation on the role of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction.

As the leader said, the masses of the people are the masters and the internal forces of the revolution and construction. The revolution and construction is a work for the masses of the people, a work that has to be carried out by themselves. That is why they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction.

The attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction finds expression in independent and creative stands.

The independent stand means defending the right of the master and discharging its duty. The creative stand means heightening the role of the masses of the people, the masters, in remaking nature and reconstructing society.

The *Juche* idea of the leader is the great idea on human emancipation and national liberation, the idea in which the independent stand and the creative stand are closely linked.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal." (Ibid., p. 7.)

The leader expounded in a gifted way that political independence makes man, a social being, alive. If man is deprived of independence in society, he is virtually dead and if a nation loses independence, it cannot escape the destiny of colonial slavery.

This great idea serves as a powerful weapon in the struggle for liquidating all sorts of class and national subjugation and inequality and in the struggle for enabling all the people to lead an independent and creative life as masters of nature and society.

The leader taught that the basis of the ideological and theoretical system of *Juche* is that man is the master of all things and decides everything.

This idea set forth by the leader for the first time is a brilliant idea which has originally and newly expounded the fundamental problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. It is a preeminent idea which is based on a profound analysis of the position and role of man as a social being and of the correlations between man and material conditions in social life and social development.

Man is the master of nature and society. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Man is most precious in the world and it is also man who is most powerful.

People need means of living in their social life. It is true that without the means of living they cannot live nor develop. But economy and technique are not designed for their own sake and the living conditions and the means of living are meaningless apart from people.

The leader's idea that man should be considered the factor decisive of all things and the greatest importance be attached to man in all thinking and practical activities is the fundamental principle and basic requirement of Marxist-Leninist *Juche* philosophy.

The idea of *Juche* expounded by the leader in an allround way and the revolutionary theory founded by him have made an immortal, outstanding contribution to developing the theory of Marxist-Leninist philosophy onto a new higher stage and further perfecting it and making it a more powerful weapon in the revolutionary struggle.

The leader dwelt upon the education of youth and children based on the idea of *Juche*.

In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated again the DPRK Government's foreign policy based on the idea of *Juche*.

The DPRK Government strives to increase internationalist solidarity and cooperation while holding fast to independence; it does not infringe upon the interests of other countries nor allow anyone to meddle in our country's internal affairs. This foreign policy pursued by the DPRK Government is the most correct policy which reflects the lofty aspiration of our people and the world people and conforms with the interests of our revolution and the interests of the world revolution.

The principle of independence held by the DPRK Government in its external activity is in no way contradicted with proletarian internationalism. There can be no internationalism apart from independence, and vice versa.

In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed to the fact that thanks to the fair and aboveboard policy and the sincere efforts of our Party and the DPRK Government a new turn has been brought about in the endeavour for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. He scathingly exposed and condemned the south Korean authorities who are committing a criminal act of furthering confrontation and split between the north and south totally and flagrantly violating the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity agreed upon in the north-south joint statement and resorting to treacherous double-dealing tactics.

The leader reclarified the principled correct policy that if the Japanese government is desirous of establishing good-neighbour relations with our country, it should renounce the one-sided policy and adopt an unbiased policy devoid of aggressive character to both the north and south of the Korean peninsula.

This work is a preeminent classical document which codifies the *Juche* philosophy scientifically, theoretically and systematically with profound principles and propositions. It is a historic document which has newly indicated the way of human emancipation and national liberation on the basis of independence and the way for people to enjoy a true life as masters of society and nature. Therefore, in the one year after its publication, this work has called forth a widespread response at home and abroad and received active support and sympathy from all the Korean people in the north and the south and the progressive peoples and public opinion of the world.

Indeed, this work is of great theoretical and practical significance in carrying on the revolutionary cause of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and for the building of socialism and communism and in stepping up the onward movement of our age toward the national liberation, the consolidation of independence, democracy and social progress.

The leader's classical work "On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies" is the source of invincible might which shows the revolutionary truth and enables our people to reunify the country and hasten the nationwide victory of our revolution relying on the internal forces of the nation and a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon which inspires the people to the struggle.

The revolutionary ideas and a series of policies expounded in his work display greater vitality in leading the revolution and construction correctly, accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and strengthening the international solidarity with our revolution.

"KOREA UNDER LEADERSHIP OF GREAT PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG IS THE CRADLELAND OF JUCHE, KINGDOM OF ART AND UTOPIA IN 20TH CENTURY"

Mansudae Art Troupe's Performance in Japanese Localities Causes Immense Sensation

Our Mansudae Art Troupe gave performance in Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kyoto and Kobe amidst the enthusiastic welcome of the broad segments of the Japanese people, winning the highest praise from them.

Whenever each performance came to an end, all the audience rose from their seats and sent up wild cheers "Long live President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!", in their excitement. And many flower baskets and bouquets were presented to the performers in the name of personages of different circles and organizations in a storm of exclamation "manse" (hurrah).

They were so deeply impressed that many of them visited the art troupe, unable to hold back an urge to say a few words about what they felt.

"Korean Art Is the Most Distinguished Aesthetic Creation Produced by the Juche Idea of President KIM IL SUNG"

Many who saw the performance were unanimous, above all, in expressing their boundless respect and reverence for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the originator of the great *Juche* idea, who brought the *Juche*-based art of Korea to reach the "highest level in the world" and opened up a new era in the history of opera by producing an immortal revolutionary opera like "The Flower Girl".

Doctor of Science Yasuo Nasu, Professor of the Okayama University, said:

"In Korea everything is created and developed not by modelling after things of others but by its own efforts and thinking. That's why the unique and beautiful art could be created.

"The great leader General Kim Il Sung, paving the most correct path in the van, won the liberation and independence of the country and is exalting the honour of the DPRK today. Under its banner culture has been brought into bloom and has borne a fruit—the 'art on the highest level.' This thought brings me a profound realization that those who truly want to have their own things should learn from Korea."

A high school teacher surnamed Hirokane had this to say:

"The Korean art is the most distinguished aesthetic creation produced by the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung. It is a splendid gold star—the greatest artistic achievement mankind has ever made. Its rays herald the spring full of hope and happiness."

Tsukumo Sakada, Mayor of Tagawa, said: "The Korean art is of historical necessity that stems from the great leadership and fine traditions. President Kim Il Sung is the wisest hero ever produced by mankind and his leadership gives rise to super-human vitality in that he founded a miraculous industry in Korea, set an unprecedented example in agriculture and even created *Juche*-based art which is a credit in the 20th century."

"The Revolutionary Opera Advocates the Spirit of Independence and Human Rights and Rouses the People to the Revolution"

Tadashi Kuronuma, a businessman and Socialist Party Member, greatly impressed by the performance, remarked that all he could say at the moment was that Korea is wonderful in every respect. He went on:

"I am running a small enterprise. In an effort to study social thought I have read a good many books. In this course I have learned about Korea and especially got immersed in the ideas and theories of esteemed President Kim Il Sung.

"The opera I've seen today has vividly and realistically refreshed my memory of Korea. I experienced similar shock when I heard from those who visited Korea. True, Korea under the leadership of great President Kim Il Sung is the cradleland of *Juche*, kingdom of art and utopia in the 20th century. Such longing and ardent desire underlie the strong tendency of the times in which the attention of many people in Japan and elsewhere in the world is focussed on Korea."

Shigeru Okamura, Dean of the Faculty of Literature of the Kyushu University, said that the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" helped the Japanese people revitalize the proper love for man which is now fading away in Japan. He continued:

"The revolutionary opera advocates the spirit of independence and human rights not as a simple mind toward man but as the value of human being and rouses the people to the revolution. Such spirit of the opera represents, needless to say, the artistic exposition of the *Juche* philosophy of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. Herein lies the main principle to be observed in the modern art."

Yasuki Matsuda, Member of the Amagasaki City Assembly, giving vent to deep emotion, said: "For three hours and a half I have been overwhelmed by an endless flood of emotion, lost in a sea of warm tears. How can I describe it? It is beyond my capacity, to my great regret. All I can say is that it has proved the great art on the top level in the world.

"There is no doubt that the Korean revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' will win the special prize at an international opera festival if it is held.

"I cordially wish a long life and good health to His Excellency esteemed President Kim Il Sung who created such a resplendent art which will go down in history."

Yasushi Hirata, Chairman of the Kobe Working People's Drama Association, observed:

"I heard that the original text of this revolutionary opera was written in 1930. Its theme is urgently needed for us today and will touch the right chord in the hearts of the people as long as there are oppression and exploitation on the globe. As the matter of vital interest for the people is treated in conformity with national characteristic and modern technique, emotion and taste, it cannot but be an art accepted readily and liked by everybody.

"Careful attention is paid to dramaturgy. A doctor appears at the scene of gay-quarter and changes his mind. This affects the destiny of Ggot Bun. This way of developing the story is one of chief factors in exerting greater influence on the audience."

Kinichi Watanabe, cultural worker, stated:

"The DPRK sticks fast to the principle that art should be produced in line with the changing realities. This is why the excellent Mansudae Art Troupe could be organized, I believe. From this point of view I say that the revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' is a monumental masterpiece that represents the new stage art in the 20th century. It is obvious that it has marked the first step forward in the stage art of the new times."

"It Is Too Natural That Korean Art Should Be Crowned with Laurels as the Best on the International Arena"

Conductress Chiaki Hattori, representative of the children's chorus of Radio Hiroshima of NHK, said that all pieces were nice and enchanting and that she appreciated them, unaware of how the time passed.

She went on:

"The Mansudae Art Troupe's performance is a wonder. The ensemble is perfect and flawless. The chord of orchestral music and song, in complete harmony with conduct, leave nothing more to be desired. They have succeeded in expressing the intention of the group very delicately yet dynamically.

"Men's chorus was wonderful more than anything else for the rich voice and the free command of changing the tone. In a word, the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe showed the audience a picturesque, fascinating panorama, keeping songs, dances and messages well balanced in its own way."

Playwright Yoshikata Yoda observed:

"The strongest impression and conviction given by the splendid performance today is that the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung is the great philosophy that revitalizes everything as its own beautiful being. It has an irresistible force that encourages the people to raise the man's beauty and creativeness to the highest level and advocate them.

"All pieces are so splendid that I can hardly tell which is better than what.

"The first part is highlighted by dance 'Azalea in the Homeland' and the second part, by 'The Snow Falls.' All the repertoire is as clear as crystal, as beautiful as flower and flawless in every aspect—the spirit and skill of the performers, the originality of the decor and so on.

"It has fully demonstrated the real value of the Korean art which is crowned with laurels as the best in the world."

Housewife Kakuko Yasuda had this to say:

"The pleasant and energetic songs and dances moved me to tears... So gorgeous, rich and varied that I felt as if I had become a queen who holds an armful of precious stones.

"I suppose that the numbers presented this evening are a mere fraction of the repertoire. Korea is, in fact, a big powerful country in the domain of art because it has treasure house with inexhaustible supplies."

The Director of the Music Faculty of the Osaka University said in an excited tone:

"My speciality is music. But never before have I heard such a fascinating music which imbues the people with sublime sentiment. In particular, the chord of chorus and part singing was a wonder far beyond my imagination. The tender, fine and appealing chord of men's part singing with the free command of changing weighty and passionate feelings could be presented only by the talented Korean singers.

"Dances in perfect harmony with the plain beauty and energetic spirit delighted us and the combination of rhythm and melody was flawless. It is only too natural that Korean art should be crowned with laurels as the best on the international arena."

"Juche-based Art of Korea! May You Shine More Brilliantly and Dynamically!"

Akisada Morita, a national railway worker in Hiroshima, said emphatically:

"It was quite hard to buy a ticket with my earning. But I think the performance has given me the thing more valuable than money. 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' sung in chorus, 'Song of the Revolution' and dance 'The Snow Falls' literally thrilled me like a revolutionary marching song.

They left indelible impression on our hearts.

I will share it with my co-workers.

We will long remember it, getting strength from it in shaping our own destiny in the future."

Shin Yasukawa, a transport worker in Hiroshima, visited our art troupe with deep emotion, bright smiles on his face, and said:

"You have won the victory, I would like to congratulate you on your victory... Our city is simply appealing to the world for peace, with the wound which was inflicted by the atomic holocaust in the clashes between the two imperialism, Japanese and American, and which remain unhealed. Here in this city you flew the red flag of struggle, singing the 'Song of Revolution'. True, the *Juche*-based art of Korea will be enshrined for ever in the hearts of Hiroshima citizens who suffered from the atomic holocaust, as a bugle call for march in their life and struggle.

"I sincerely hope that the Mansudae Art Troupe will consider it one of their internationalist duty to appear on the stages in all cities in all continents and present their beautiful art full of the revolutionary spirit."

An unknown spectator expressed his deep emotion, saying:

"Korea is united as one around the great leader. Your art has given us a thrilling picture of the real appearance of Korea. Splendid! Brilliant! Art of genius, art of the sun, *Juche*-based art of Korea! May you shine more brilliantly and dynamically! And may you help the people wipe all the dirt off the face of the earth!"

The Mansudae Art Troupe successfully wound up their local performance tour in Japan and will give performance in Tokyo for the second time.

A scene of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl"

Japanese people warmly hailing the successful performance of our Mansudae Art Troupe in the Fukuoka Sport Centre

Economic Principles Laid Down in the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward unique ideas and theory on socialist constitution, carried them into practice and established a most excellent socialist constitution.

On the basis of a new exposition of the substance of what should be stipulated in socialist constitution, the leader laid down in the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the principles governing the political, economic and cultural fields in socialist society.

Chapter II of the DPRK's Socialist Constitution gives an overall definition of the economic principles in the socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, taught:

"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fixes legally the achievements attained by our people in the building of an independent national economy and clarifies the principles governing our socio-economic life." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 37.)

The economy, together with politics and culture, is one of the main fields of life in socialist society. To stipulate economic principles in socialist constitution is of great importance in building and running the economy to fit in with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and inducing the working people to steer socio-economic life properly.

In Article 18 and a series of other provisions, our Socialist Constitution expressly provides for the economic basis of our State, first of all.

Article 18 of the Socialist Constitution stipulates, "In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the means of production are owned by the State and cooperative organizations."

The fundamental question in defining the economic basis of a State is the relations of ownership of the means of production.

By declaring that in the DPRK the means of production belong to the State and cooperative organizations, the Socialist Constitution consolidates by law the brilliant, successful establishment of the undivided sway of the socialist relations of production in our urban and rural areas.

The new stipulation that our State is based on the socialist ownership of the means of production signifies a legal prescription of the fact that our State conducts all its economic activities and the working people lead their socio-economic life strictly in accordance with the principles of socialism and that the country's economy, incessantly develops at a very high rate.

Our Socialist Constitution explicitly defines the character of labour, the principles on the life of labour of the working people and the socialist principle of distribution in our society.

As taught by the leader, labour is one of the most important matters that forms the basis of socio-economic life in socialist society.

In exploiter society labour is arduous and regarded as a humiliating thing, because the toiling people work under harsh exploitation and oppression by landlords and capitalists. But in our society where exploitation of man by man has been eliminated for good the character of labour is fundamentally different and labour becomes joyous and worthwhile.

The Socialist Constitution prescribes the important significance of the creative labour of the working masses in the building of socialism and communism and makes it clear that all the working people in our country take part in labour and work for the sake of the country and the people and for their own benefit displaying conscious enthusiasm and creativity.

It clearly lays down the principles governing the life of labour, such as the enforcement of the eight-hour working day, full use of the working hours through the proper organization of labour and the strengthening of labour discipline, and prohibition of the labour of children under 16 years of age, as well as the socialist principle of distribution.

The principle of distributing the material wealth of society holds an important place in the labour system of a State.

It is expressly provided for in the Socialist Constitution that the fruits of labour in our Republic are allotted entirely for the prosperity and development of the country and the promotion of the well-being of the working people. This is a concentric reflection of the truly popular character of our State fully responsible for the material and cultural welfare of the working people and the essential superiority of our socialist system.

At the same time, the Socialist Constitution, taking into consideration the characteristics of the socialist society, a transitional society, stipulates that the State correctly applies the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done, while constantly raising the political and ideological consciousness of the working people.

The Socialist Constitution defines it as the supreme principle governing the activities of our State to steadily improve the material and cultural standards of the people and explicitly formulates the socialist principle of distribution. This acquires a great significance in getting all the working people to actively strive for the grandeur and progress of the country and the well-being of the people and for their own happiness, with correct attitude towards communal labour, exhibiting all their creative initiative and voluntary enthusiasm.

What is particularly important in the economic principles laid down in our Socialist Constitution is the stipulations concerning the socialist form of economic management and the principle of State guidance of the economy in our country.

The leader taught that it is highly important to steadily improve the guidance and management of the national economy in giving maximum play to the advantages of the socialist system after the establishment of this system and in building socialism and communism successfully. He personally created the most excellent system of the management of the socialist economy.

The Socialist Constitution gives a clear definition of the problems of principle arising in the management of the socialist economy and the guidance of the economy. It provides, among other things, that the State directs and manages the nation's economy through the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance created by the leader and carries through the policy of unified and detailed planning.

The Taean work system whereby the economy is managed and operated scientifically and rationally on the basis of the collective strength of the producer masses and the new system of agricultural guidance whereby agriculture is directed by industrial methods are the most excellent socialist forms of economic management that fully conform with the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and the specific conditions of our country. The unified and the detailed planning constitute the socialist system and method of planning, which makes it possible to tighten the discipline of democratic centralism in economic management and ensure a high rate of growth in production and the balanced development of the national economy.

The Constitution's stipulation pertaining to the new socialist form of economic management and the principle of the guidance of the economy is a legal measure of great importance for completely overcoming all deviations in directing and managing the economy and for building and running the socialist economy to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the requirements of the laws of the socialist economy. When the Taean work system, the new system of agricultural guidance and the policy of unified and detailed planning are thoroughly implemented as laid down by the Socialist Constitution, the demand of the mass line in economic management is fully met, the socialist economic system further consolidated and developed and the growth of the productive forces of the country promoted vigorously.

It is clearly prescribed in our Socialist Constitution that the State intensifies the struggle for increased production and economy, exercises strict financial control, completely abolishes taxation and supervises and develops foreign trade.

Our Socialist Constitution also sets forth the important economic tasks for the complete victory of socialism.

It refers to the big role which the solid foundations of the independent national economy already built in the Republic play, in attaining the prosperity and progress of the country and bettering the people's livelihood, proudly sums up by law the splendid realization of the historic task of industrialization in the Republic and codifies the sacred tasks of further consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism and emancipating the working people from arduous labour once and for all.

Under the wise leadership of the leader the socialist industrialization was effected with credit in our country. The leader taught that an important task in the economic field is to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour by consolidating and developing the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution to a new, higher plane, after the socialist industrialization is effected.

The Socialist Constitution stipulates that by pushing forward the technical revolution the State eliminates the differences between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work, relieves the working people from arduous labour and gradually lessens the gap between physical and mental labour. Thus, it confirms by law the way for making still more independent and creative the life of our people freed from exploitation and oppression. This vividly reflects the demand of the *Juche* idea that the main importance should be attached to people in all matters and everything should serve them.

Specifically, the Socialist Constitution presents the programmatic tasks for turning cooperative property into all-people property step by step and eradicating the differences between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry and indicates ways for their realization.

As taught by the leader, final solution of the rural question is one of the most important tasks of the State of the proletariat following the victory of the socialist system and one of the basic conditions for the complete victory of socialism. To bring about the final solution of the rural question cooperative property should be converted gradually into all-people property and the differences between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry be erased.

The Socialist Constitution provides that in order to turn cooperative property into all-people property step by step and liquidate differences between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry the State enhances the role of the county, strengthens its guidance of and assistance to the rural districts and bears expenses for the setting up of production facilities of cooperative farms and modern dwellings in the countryside. In other words, it defines the central task arising in the solution of the rural question and ways for its fulfilment. Thus it clearly shows the way for splendid materialization of the leader's work of genius "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

As seen above, the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK legislatively sets the successes already gained and, moreover, elucidates the tasks, orientations and objectives of the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the struggle to shape the future course of revolution and firmly guarantees by law the triumph of these struggles. This shows with clarity that our Socialist Constitution plays a great mobilizing role as a most revolutionary constitution actually conducive to the revolution and construction.

Indeed, the principles governing the economic field in socialist society serve as the rules to be strictly observed in all the economic activities of a socialist State and in the socio-economic life of the working people and as an important guideline on which we should rely in carrying out the socialist economic construction in compliance with the class demand of the working class.

Choe Chil Nam

Achievements in Irrigation

"In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The most noteworthy success attained in the rural technical revolution during the period under review is the completion of all our irrigation projects."

As pointed out by the leader, with the completion of irrigation our country became an advanced country covered with vast networks of irrigation channels.

These irrigation facilities work under a circular system, freely feeding water to the paddy and non-paddy fields and pumping out stagnant water in a moment. Even in fine weather sprinklers spray a mist-like water over the fields.

The establishment of such a perfect irrigation system owes entirely to the wise guidance of the leader and his great solicitude.

With a deep insight into the importance of irrigation, he had long since elaborated on a great plan to have the whole land crisscrossed by irrigation networks. From the first days of the building of a new country, he wisely led our people to the struggle for irrigation.

We now have the South Pyongan Irrigation system with a capacity of watering nearly 100,000 *chongbo* of fertile land, the Kiyang irrigation system supplying life-giving water to more than 51,000 *chongbo* of fields, the Ojidon irrigation system with a capacity of over 34,000 *chongbo* and the Amnok-gang irrigation system whose capacity exceeds 90,000 *chongbo* and others. Irrigation canals of medium and small sizes are ramified over the country. Indeed, all these achievements are inseparable from the leader's on-the-spot guidance.

To take the Ojidon irrigation setup for instance. The leader personally visited the construction site three times to give concrete guidance.

At the initial stage of the irrigation project it was getting under way with a planned capacity of 12,600 *chongbo*. At the time he came and helped the builders to explore as much reserve as possible to expand the irrigated acreage, closely examining the designs drawn up by the technicians group and inspecting the work site with deep interest.

Thanks to the scrupulous guidance and care of the leader the watering capacity of the Ojidon irrigation system went up to more than 34,000 *chongbo*.

He indicated a clear-cut orientation for the project. After a five months' time, he again came to the construction site. He acquainted himself with the progress of the project down to details and explained to the builders specific ways for mechanization of work and economization in labour and materials and for solution of all detailed matters related to the undertaking. And then he personally untied knotty problems that cropped up in their way.

One day when a year or so passed, he revisited the construction site mindful of the possible flood damages with the rainy season at hand and saw to it that measures were taken in advance.

The irrigation channels of Ojidon came into being thanks to the profound care of the leader, as is the case with all other irrigation canals that found their way to our hills and fields.

There is no end to the story of the leader's epergetic, painstaking efforts made for irrigation.

It happened in January 1957. The leader paid a visit to the Changsuwon Cooperative Farm. That day, he learned that the farmers there had troubles in creating paddies, for the gradient of land was steep and the water source was scarce, into the bargain. Deeply apprehensive of their actual conditions, he thought of how to let them have enough rice. Three days later, he again came to the village forcing his way through a sleet at dusk. While he was consulting with peasants about how to reclaim land into rice paddies, he suggested discussing the matter out on the fields and set off, holding a torch in his hand, at midnight in a blizzard. A functionary proposed to the leader to postpone the on-the-spot survey until the next day, concerned about his health because the leader was spending busy days with the destiny of the nation on his shoulders. Upon hearing this, the leader said, "I don't mind a blizzard like this, if only you'll become able to take polished rice." So saying, he inspected the area and its surroundings for four hours, treading on rugged paths.

That day he indicated in concrete terms where the reservoir should be built, how the waterways should be formed and at what point the stream should be dammed.

This is not a case with the Changsuwon Co-op Farm alone.

In the period from 1957 till August 1958, the leader directed the work for irrigation on the spot more than 80 times.

Particularly after the completion of agricultural cooperativization in August 1958, the leader turned to good account the favourable conditions created for technological development under the socialist rural economy system and pushed ahead vigorously with the irrigation in the countryside.

In September 1958 he convened a Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at which he explicitly instructed that large, medium and small irrigation projects should be actively undertaken and that in the western coastal areas main stress should be put on the introduction of irrigation in paddy and dry fields and in the eastern coastal areas chiefly the water conservancy and afforestation work be conducted to prevent damages by flood, in keeping with the topography of our country and its conditions for agricultural production.

At the Plenary Meeting, the leader roused the whole Party and the entire people to a grandiose struggle to carry out gigantic projects for transformation of nature under the militant slogan "Every effort for expansion of irrigated area to one million *chongbo*!"

On October 6, 1958, ten days after the close of the Plenary Meeting, he visited in person the construction site of the Kiyang irrigation system.

Two days after, he visited a co-op farm located in the semi-plain area of Pyongyang and then called at co-op farms in Kangso, Onchon and Ryonggang counties on the west coast and stayed there for days to guide the irrigation projects.

Indeed, the leader led the struggle for the implementation of the decision of the September Plenary Meeting with extraordinary energy and our people wrought great miracles following his leadership.

As a result, at the end of 1960 the irrigated area of our country totalled 800,000 *chongbo*, seven times larger than in the pre-liberation days, and all the paddies turned into irrigated ones and the irrigation system was newly applied to dry fields.

The leader ensured that while consolidating the successes already gained major rice-producing areas were completely freed of the harmful effects of stagnant water during the Seven-Year Plan.

Drawing on the already-gained achievements and experience, the leader organized and guided the work for application of sprinkler irrigation in dry-field farming to fit in with the level of the industrial state.

He had a model of the sprinkler irrigation system created in the Tangsanri village of Songrim and generalized it throughout the country. Thus in a short span of time the sprinkler irrigation system was introduced in more than 20,000 *chongbo* of vegetable fields and tens of thousands of *chongbo* of crop fields.

In this land which had been plagued by frequent drought and flood for centuries, we are now in a position to reap high and stable harvests every year, successfully overcoming any adverse weather conditions.

In 1967 an unusually big flood visited our country, but the grain output grew by 16 per cent compared with the preceding year. In 1968 a drought more severe than that in 1919 which it is said caused pine trees to wither away was surmounted and the grain yield rose to 111 per cent as against 1967. This year too, a bumper crop harvest without precedent is expected.

The leader set forth the programmatic task—during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) irrigation including water sprinkling should be introduced in 300,000 *chongbo* of dry fields with main emphasis on the areas suitable for two-crop cultivation so that dry-field farming can be freed forever from crop failure as is the case with rice farming and the yield of dry field crops be augmented greatly.

When this task is fulfilled, the agricultural production in our country will show a sharp growth.

Sim Nung Mok

Well-irrigated fields bring a rich harvest every year

Changpung Enjoys New Life

Changpung County is in the mountain area adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line.

Many of the villages in this county were occupied by the U.S. imperialist aggressors after liberation of our country from nearly-half-a-century-long Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The area is mountainous. It was lean and hard of access.

The villagers there had long suffered the bitterest poverty under the harsh exploitation and oppression of the colonialists and their stooges. The economy and culture remained backward.

During the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) the area was liberated and found itself in the embrace of the DPRK. Since then a radical change has been effected thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...only when all villages in any province, any county or any area develop evenly and only when all the people live an abundant life is it possible to realize communism in our country."

A new, happy life has been created in Changpung County under the warm affection and concern shown by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who pays deep attention to even development of all areas in our country and quick improvement of the peasants' lives. This I saw myself when I visited there recently. Here is my eye-witness account in brief.

Another modern village has sprung up in the Oryu Co-op Farm

Chungbang Reservoir Symbolic of Warm Affection

The people in Changpung County never fail to mention the Chungbang Reservoir before talking about their farm.

I could see the reason from the explanation given by a functionary of the county cooperative farm management committee who took me to the reservoir, which reminded me of the sea.

He told me: "Don't think that this vast reservoir is merely filled with water. It is overflowing with the warm affection of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung who spares nothing for the welfare of the peasants." He went on:

Before liberation the question of water was a big headache for the peasants in this county.

Farming depended totally upon rain. Crops stood scorched during a spell of drought. But now it is a thing of the past.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung acquainted himself fully with the situation in this county and directed great attention to its development.

In January 1971 he instructed the county functionaries concerned to build a reservoir and undertake such nature-remaking project as pumping up water from the Rimjin-gang River, personally drawing red lines on a map to designate where pumping station and waterways would be built.

In order to draw water from the distant river flowing through the lowland and lift it up 300 metres high for irrigation a tremendous work had to be carried out.

This project needed large quantity of materials, much fund and labour. And it would hardly pay because the area to be watered was very limited.

The functionaries who had instructions from Comrade Kim Il Sung was deeply moved by his solicitude for the peasants on the one hand and, on the other, took into serious consideration the fact that the state would incur great expense by the project.

Informed of this, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that not all the gigantic nature-remaking projects undertaken in other parts of the country paid full well, and encouraged them to go ahead with the construction of pumping station because it would do good to the people in Changpung County, to the generations to come.

He then showed them the orientation for construction and personally took measures to supply necessary machines, equipment and materials.

In this way, the big Chungbang Reservoir came into being and the January 11 Pumping Station was built by the Rimjin-gang River.

Now the water of the river, carrying the warm affection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the peasants, flows into the reservoir and irrigates the paddy and dry fields by big and small waterways.

The peasants in Changpung used to plow by manual labour in the past. Now they do farm work with the help of machine and chemistry.

Under the utmost care of Comrade Kim Il Sung the agricultural production in the county has made rapid development. Last year the distribution of grain per peasant household doubled and that of cash sextupled as against three years ago.

Moreover, modern dwellings were built for more than 3,000 households at the state expense in recent years. This was also attributable to the concern shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Bus service has been opened to all villages. The work of laying water pipes is pushed ahead dynamically. All these provide the peasants with the living conditions as good as in towns.

Varieties of Consumer Goods Manufactured

Changpung was far removed from the technological civilization before liberation. There was not even a smithy worth mentioning.

In 1958 factories were built, to start with, under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, who advanced the policy for swift development of local industry.

In fact, the leaping development of the local industry in this county owes to the personal leadership and care of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In February 1963 he came to this county and taught the workers concerned how to make a better use of natural wealth as well as equipment and labour power lying idle to build more factories, and went so far as to take measures to supply the county with many machines and equipment so that the material and technical basis of the factories could be reinforced.

As a result, daily necessities, clothing and porcelain ware factories plus 11 other local factories were erected in this county.

The director of the modernly-equipped textile mill said that the annual output of fabric at his mill is tantamount to 40 metres per head of the county's population.

Over 800 kinds of daily necessities such as cloth, furniture, kitchen utensil and articles for cultural use are manufactured by local factories. Their output sextupled as against 1962. This is more than enough to meet the demand of the Changpung people. So, some of the products are sent to other counties.

* * *

As seen above, great changes have been effected in Changpung County under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Holding aloft the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions proposed by him, the people in the county are working harder with the attitude of master, thereby enjoying ever more prosperous life.

Han Su Chon

Per-Chongbo Rice Yield Reaches 13 Tons

More than 30 sub-workteams in Guard First Class Mundok county, South Pyongan Province, expect 13 tons of rice from each *chongbo* of paddies. This was confirmed by the recent survey of agro-experts. Thus, the agricultural working people in Mundok chalked up a record high in per *chongbo* yield of rice.

An unprecedentedly bumper crop has visited this county situated in the Yoldusamcholli-bol Plain on the west coast like all other cooperative fields of the country.

The per *chongbo* yield in more than 15,000 *chongbo* of paddies in the county is estimated to be over 8 tons on an average. Twenty-one workteams of the 9 cooperative farms including the Chollima Ripsok Cooperative Farm expect 10-12 tons from each *chongbo*. One *pyong* (one *pyong* equals six feet square) has 85 rice stubbles on an average and every stubble has 20-25 ears each as long as adult's span. Each ear has 90-120 grains of rice.

The grain output in Mundok county this year is expected to be 13,000 tons above its height of grain envisaged under the Six-Year Plan.

The per *chongbo* yield of rice there will be 8 tons on an average. This is more than 10 times that in the pre-liberation days. This year's total grain output of the county will be 12 times of the pre-liberation figure.

This shows a high rate of development of agriculture in our country and an epitome of a bumper crop that has visited the northern half of our Republic this year.

This is a brilliant fruition of the immortal *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a proud success demonstrating the great vitality of independent agriculture built by him.

The fatherly leader visited Mundok county and indicated the way to be followed by the county at each stage of the development of the revolution. At the very beginning of this year he again called at various cooperative farms of the county to give programmatic teachings and show profound solicitude for them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The technical revolution in the rural areas is an important revolutionary task which consists of developing the agricultural productive forces to a high level, bringing abundance to the peasants and freeing them from heavy labour, by equipping agriculture with modern machinery and technology and by extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science."

The leader sent hosts of tractors and lorries and great quantities of chemical fertilizers to Mundok county.

This year alone some 200 tractors and lorries were provided to this county.

More than two times as much nitrogenous, phosphorous and kali fertilizers and microelement fertilizers as last year were applied in the paddies in the county.

The historic tasks for irrigation and electrification were successfully carried out and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture are making brisk headway in the county.

The agricultural working people in the county, striving hard to make the immortal *Juche* idea of the leader their flesh and blood, did all farm work tenaciously and assiduously from the outset of the year with the attitude of a master toward the revolution and in the "way Mangyongdae farmers do" to bring in an unprecedentedly rich crop this year.

With a bumper crop this year the cooperative farms throughout the country have become sure to capture in the coming one or two years the height of 6.5-7 million tons of grain.

Servants of the People

The day breaks in the capital. Doors of grocery stores are flung open, and mobile shops start moving slowly toward the residential quarters. The stores have special counter to serve early in the morning and late at night.

As usual, I take a stroll with my children in the park. A shop on wheels comes to the back lane of our apartment house from the Oisong General Grocery Store. Housewives say a welcome to the saleswoman, wondering what kind of food she has brought.

The buyers' greeting seems to make her somewhat awkward, because she always thinks something remains undone which she should have done for her customers.

A few days ago I saw the same scene quite familiar to me. But that particular morning the awkward countenance of the saleswoman reminded me of many a thing that happened in the past.

I lived in Japan before I returned to my homeland. There I had seen many merchants or salesgirls. Small merchants in Japan were worrying along in constant suspense for their business because they might go bankrupt any day if their goods did not sell. Innumerable salesgirls or saleswomen had to work from dawn to dusk for the interests of the shopowners.

Their main concern was how to make more money. True service for the people was left out of consideration. Life gave them no pleasure as far as I knew.

In sharp contrast, saleswomen in our country take great pride in doing their job. Why?

The reason is to be found from the impressive story related to me by a saleswoman of the Oisong General Grocery Store some time ago. It runs something like this:

The fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung personally visited the Oisong General Grocery Store on two occasions—in August 1968 and in June 1969. Each time he carefully inspected the provisions put on show, even saw if the refrigerator was running properly and taught the saleswomen to serve better the population.

What a great personage he is!

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The trading establishments are important organs which are accountable for the life of the people—the problems of food and clothing."

True, Comrade Kim Il Sung brought into being the most advanced socialist commerce which has the basic task to supply commodities to the people, the commerce which is far different from the profit-seeking, capitalist commerce.

Take the network of grocery stores for an example.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made certain that the network of trading establishments spread all over the country to promote the convenience of the population.

The network of grocery stores is no exception.

They bear the responsibility for the supply of commodities to the population in a designated district, while rendering their services to passers-by.

Such a fine trade system was established thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung. What is more, even the grocery store was honoured with his visit. It is under his warm affection and care that our saleswomen live and work. Little wonder that they deem it the greatest honour and happiness that they have become servants of the people.

Immeasurably strenuous efforts they make to provide better service to the people as socialist trading workers—finding out what kinds of commodities are demanded by customers, getting necessary supplies from the centrally-controlled light industry factories, food-processing factories and wholesale agencies under an order system and thinking out better ways of sale. Many other work has to be done for greater convenience of the population.

Processing workteams attached to shops turn out processed or semi-processed food and seasonings. A little money can be raised by selling them. But it is by no means a matter of serious concern to them. What they are after is to relieve housewives from the burden of kitchen work and make the dietary life of the population richer still.

One of my next-door grannies would say:

"Before liberation none other but the rich could live in ease and comfort, eating all kinds of delicacies. At that time people like us were poverty-stricken. Shopping was a torture to us in case we did it with a few pennies on hand, because we were treated as unwelcome customers and were frequently cheated at shops. But now everybody lives an affluent life all alike."

There are 467 households of central government officials, scientists and other office employees and 344 households of workers in a number of apartment houses in the section designated for the Oisong General Grocery Store to serve. To all of them good service is rendered without any discrimination, prompted by a desire to fill their needs more satisfactorily, not an intention to make money.

The grocery store is always well stocked with great varieties of nutritious provisions and seasonings.

In fact it is functioning as something like a "kitchen" and the saleswomen are working as virtual housekeepers for hundreds of people.

The face of saleswoman beams with the joy of satisfying the demands of the inhabitants
Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

We workers are free from worries about our daily life, putting heart and soul into the revolutionary task to do our bit for the prosperity of our country under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. This is attributable to the socialist trade brought into being by him and, further, to the efforts exerted by the trading workers for better service.

At the time when the shop on wheels goes back to its store, many people leave their house for work places, with bright smiles on their faces. Meanwhile the servants of the people renew their immense pride as socialist trading workers.

Kim Ho Rim
Oisong District, Pyongyang

Entry into UN under the Name of a Single State Is Important Measure for Preventing Permanent Division of Korea and Accelerating Reunification

In his historic speech made on June 23 this year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung newly advanced the five-point programme for national reunification. In this programme he set forth the reasonable proposal for preventing our country from being split into two Koreas permanently and for the north and the south working together in the field of external activity and clarified the principled stand of the Government of our Republic concerning the question of Korea's admission into the UN.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We hold that the north and south should not enter the UN separately, and consider that if they want to enter the UN before the reunification of the country, they should enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country", Eng. ed., p. 12.)

The leader's proposal is the most reasonable and realistic one which makes it possible to prevent the perpetual division of the country and speed up reunification.

If the north and the south enter the UN separately and become its member states under the present situation in which Korea remains divided into two parts, our country will be recognized internationally as two Koreas and the division of our country be perpetuated.

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation, have lived in one and the same territory from ancient times. From the first days of the division of the country by U.S. imperialism, they have struggled vigorously against the nation-split manoeuvre of U.S. imperialism and traitorous clique in south Korea and for the country's reunification.

The Korean people ardently hope that the north-south dialogue arranged for the first time will make successful progress and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country be accomplished at the earliest possible date on the basis of the three principles laid down in the north-south joint statement.

This notwithstanding, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique in south Korea have pursued division instead of reunification, laying artificial obstacles in the way of the north-south dialogue by adopting despicable double-faced tactics. Recently they openly declared the line of the permanent division as their policy by announcing the so-called "special statement on foreign policy for peaceful unification".

The keynote of the "special statement" is the "separate entry" of north and south Korea into the UN under the present condition where Korea remains split. This "statement" pursues the criminal object to divide Korea permanently into two upon the instruction of U.S. imperialism.

The split-seekers in south Korea are blustering that they will strive on for national unification even when north and south Korea enter the UN separately. But this is a sophistry to cover up their criminal manoeuvre for Korea's permanent division.

If the north and the south want to enter the UN before the reunification of the country they should enter it in the name of a single state, at least after the Confederation of the north and the south is set up. Only by so doing is it possible to hasten national reunification.

The entry into the UN under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo will open a new favourable phase in frustrating the interference of all outside forces through the UN and achieving national reunification. The entry of north and south Korea into the UN under the name of a single state and their concerted action will make it possible to nullify all the unreasonable UN resolutions on the "Korean question" which the U.S. imperialists had invented with a view to covering up their aggression and intervention with the UN flag, and this will render it possible to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops wearing "UN forces" helmets from south Korea and hasten the reunification of the country.

That the representative of the DPRK takes part in the UN as the party concerned when the Korean question is placed on the UN agenda for its discussion and admission into the UN are two different questions.

The Government of the DPRK has established the permanent observer office at the UN. This is not for having our country admitted to the UN as "two Koreas" in a state of division but for opposing, through the UN, the manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to manufacture "two Koreas" and for enabling the UN to make affirmative contribution to Korea's reunification.

The principled stand of the Government of our Republic on the question of the UN entry newly advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is now receiving full support and warm welcome from the entire Korean people in the north and the south and the people of many countries and broad public circles of the world.

Ever growing support and encouragement of the world people greatly inspire us.

The Korean people will never tolerate any machination of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their followers and the south Korean traitors to use the UN to create "two Koreas" and will fight actively to frustrate their intrigue.

In the forthcoming general assembly session the UN must not tolerate the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their followers and must retract all the unreasonable resolutions and measures adopted in connection with the Korean question in the past and take measures helpful to Korea's reunification.

The UN should make a step to take the "UN forces" helmets off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops now occupying south Korea, the chief obstacle to the independent peaceful reunification of Korea, and make them quit south Korea and dissolve the "UNCURR", an instrument of U.S. imperialist aggression.

Upholding the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the leader, we will fight on dynamically for its realization and hasten the independent, peaceful national reunification.

Li Jip

U.S. Imperialists Must Stop War Provocation Manoeuvres and Quit South Korea

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 16 in denunciation of the war confab by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities against the Korean people at a time when the people the world over are unanimously supporting our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

The statement recalls that a few days ago war-like bosses of U.S. imperialism Clements, U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary; Moorer, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Gayller, Commander of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, and 7 other brasshats flew into south Korea, "inspected the front-line units" and held with the south Korean authorities "south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting," a war confab.

The statement says:

In a "joint statement" released at the end of this confab the U.S. imperialists gave the south Korean authorities the assurances that the U.S. imperialists "have no intention to reduce U.S. forces' strength" in south Korea, will go on with "the programme to modernize the south Korean armed forces" and render "prompt and effective assistance" to south Korea in the event of outbreak of a war in Korea.

This is an important part of the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the DPRK and the unpardonable criminal act of obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and seriously jeopardizing world peace.

Of late the U.S. imperialists have introduced lethal weapons and new type operational equipment into south Korea on a large scale and staged joint military trainings and exercises under the simulated conditions of an attack on the DPRK while massing near Korea their aggressor forces deployed in other parts of Asia.

In the recent war huddle held in south Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors sought a sinister aim to increase tension by incessantly whipping up a war hysteria to make Koreans fight among themselves in accordance with the notorious "Nixon doctrine," dampen the daily growing sentiments of the people for peaceful reunification and perpetuate the division of Korea, the statement notes, and goes on:

The United States and the south Korean authorities held this war confab at a time when the DPRK Government and the Korean people are bending every possible effort to reunify the country upholding the five-point programme of national reunification and the attendants of the 4th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and governments and peoples of the peace-loving states of the world are unanimously supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This is a naked challenge to the Korean people and the people the world over.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people vehemently denounce with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war provocation.

The present situation created in Korea owing to the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists proves more saliently that the north-south dialogue cannot make proper progress nor can there be peace and peaceful reunification in Korea as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in south Korea.

The governments and peoples of the peace-loving states of the world are demanding this year's UN General Assembly to discuss and decide upon the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea under the UN flag as a more urgent problem.

The U.S. imperialists must stop challenging the voices of the Korean people and the world people and going against the trend of the times and discontinue their reckless war provocation manoeuvres and pull their aggressor forces out of south Korea at once.

If the south Korean authorities do not want to leave disgrace upon their names as traitors, they should not run riot to provoke a war against the nation relying on the outside forces.

Powder-reeking War Huddle

According to a report, a war conclave called "6th ROK-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting" was held recently between the bellicose elements of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique in Seoul, south Korea.

At the confab a "joint statement" was published, the keynote being the "reaffirmation of ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact", "permanent stationing of the U.S. troops in south Korea" and the "perfection of the plan for modernization of the ROK army".

As the statement shows, it is clear to everyone that the recent confab was a powder-reeking war huddle designed by the U.S. imperialists to justify their policies of aggression and war under the pretext of the "reaffirmation of U.S. defence commitments" to south Korea and increase their military "aid" to south Korea so as to speed up preparations for another war in Korea.

Prattling about the "menace to south Korea", the Pak Jung Hi clique begged for the permanent presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and a larger amount of military "aid" for the so-called "modernization of the ROK army".

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique are noisily clamouring about "peaceful reunification", but, in deed, they have turned south Korea into a hotbed of another war, and indulge in replenishing the powder magazine still more and faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

Such act of the Pak Jung Hi clique eloquently shows that isolated internally and externally for their treacheries and driven into an inextricable quandary, they are seeking a way out in maintaining the military fascist system with the support of the U.S. imperialists' bayonets, creating "two Koreas" for perpetuation of the division and, furthermore, in clinging to the policy of military gamble.

Meanwhile, it is said that Clements, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence, told the bellicose elements of south Korea that he has no plan "to withdraw the U.S. troops" and assured them that he will "do his best" to carry out the "plan for modernization of the ROK army" without fail.

It is well known to the world that the so-called "plan for modernization of the ROK army" is part of the aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists to easily attain their aggressive ends by delivering new-type weapons to the south Korean army and making Koreans fight Koreans. The "assurances" of the U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence are, in the final analysis, meant to back up the Pak Jung Hi clique's war preparations with arms and whip up their war hysteria to step up their manoeuvres to ignite a new war in Korea.

Prior to the conclave, warmaniac Kissinger who is nominated as U.S. Secretary of State blabbed in Washington that only when "reconciliation is promoted between north and south Korea and peace is restored on the Korean peninsula", "practical cutback" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea "may be possible".

It is an utterly incoherent robber's sophistry and preposterousness that the U.S. imperialists twaddle about the need to "promote reconciliation between north and south Korea" and "restore peace in Korea" as a precondition for the "reduction" of their aggressive troops.

Moreover, the shameless jargon of the U.S. imperialists that their presence in south Korea and Asia is not an aggression but for "the purpose of defence" is a vicious challenge and an unpardonable insult to the peoples of Korea and Asia demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

The nonsensical utterances of the top-level servants of U.S. imperialism indicate, after all, that the U.S. imperialists try to keep Korea divided forever by making Koreans fight among themselves according to the aggressive "Nixon doctrine" and grip south Korea in their clutches indefinitely as an important stronghold for buttressing the crumbling system of their colonial rule.

These manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists only result in incurring the wrath of the entire Korean people and all the justice-loving peoples in Asia and the rest of the world and precipitating their own ruin.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue at once their reckless moves for aggression and war in Korea and get out of south Korea without delay, taking all their aggressive troops and lethal weapons along.

Han Hun

South Korean Military System Reorganized

South Korean bellicose elements worked out a "bill on amendment to the law on ROK army organization" at the "cabinet meeting" on September 14 and decided to integrate the "marine corps" into the navy and newly set up "the marine staff" in the navy, according to a report from Seoul.

It was reported that they also revised the "regulations for the enforcement of the law on establishment of the homeland reserve defence forces" and reorganized the "homeland reserve forces" into "reserve forces for wartime mobilization" and "general reserve forces".

Such reorganization of the military system is part of the war preparations stepped up by the south Korean bellicose elements at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

Crying for "building up strength" to "prevail over communism" behind the north-south dialogue, they are hell-bent on war preparations, reorganizing everything on a war footing and reinforcing armed forces under the slogan of "establishment of wartime mobilization system" and "establishment of wartime posture", while begging the U.S. imperialists for indefinite stationing of their aggressor troops and more military "aid".

U.S. Monopolies Step Up Economic Infiltration into South Korea

The "U.S.-South Korea Economic Committee" embracing big U.S. monopolies was recently cooked up in the United States, according to a foreign press report.

It is reported that the purpose of its formation is to "promote investments" in south Korea.

This once again glaringly shows that U.S. monopolies are working hard to tightly control the south Korean economy through intensified infiltration of capital and rake up more profits.

Immersed in Taxes

South Korean Journal Comments

The April 1973 issue of the south Korean monthly journal "Wolgan Chungang" carried an article entitled "A Brief Comment on Current Taxation". Given below is a summary of the article which fully reveals how the miscellaneous levies exacted by the rulers are driving the south Korean people in straits.

We Are Living Only to Pay Taxes

"We are living only to pay taxes." Such a thought comes to our minds quite often. A misconception? Not exactly.

A low salary is the chief source of income as far as salary men are concerned.

But it is never paid them in full, for a definite sum is to be deducted therefrom as "A" class earned income tax. How many kinds of taxes do we have to pay? First, farm rent and irrigation taxes. This means that the rice we are eating has been taxed.

Next, water service tax. The drinking water isn't immune from taxation, either.

Duty is imposed on rice when it is imported. Even a puff costs you an extra money because the tax is levied on cigarette. The same is true of a glass of liquor. Excise tax plus eating and drinking tax are laid on it.

Added to these are many other levies—motor vehicle tax, house-buyers' tax coupled with property tax, entrance tax for cinema house and garbage disposal tax.

Even death is followed by inheritance tax.

The national taxes imposed by the Taxation Office include 8 itmes of income taxes and other direct or indirect taxes are classified into 22 items. The local taxes exacted by local self-governing bodies involve urban planning tax and 10 other items.

Nor is this all. We have got to pay TV fee and crime prevention expense which are treated like some sort of tax. It is no exaggeration to say that we are deeply immersed in taxes.

Take telephone tax for instance. It accounts for 15 per cent of telephone charges. So, telephone subscribers are bound to pay an extra amount of money—about 2,660 million won from June to December, all told.

A poll tax costs you 300 to 2,000 won. The amount of corporation tax runs into 3,000-20,000 won. Five per cent of the income tax has to be added to this. The sum of such additional tax is estimated at approximately 11,800 million won.

What on earth is tax?

It is the money forcibly collected by a "government" or "local public institution" from the people for the purpose of meeting its own expense.

Why are the people duty bound to pay taxes?

The authorities maintain that it is legitimate for the "government" or "local public institution" to impose taxes on the people because that much money is spent "for the interests of the people."

But the money collected as taxes on the strength of the law goes into the pocket of an individual for his "political fund" or his pleasure-making rather than earmarked for the interests of the people. This is common occurrence.

Trouble Is Brewing

Taxation involves the sacrifice on the part of tax-payers and the legal action taken by tax-collectors. This is always liable to cause troubles between the two. It is because sacrifice needs voluntary offering, while legal action assumes coercive nature, relying heavily on the state power.

Hence, the harmonious relation between the tax-payers and tax-collectors may go amiss and serious troubles ensue in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

It is therefore necessary for the authorities to follow the principle of impartial taxation, that is, to tax the people according to their ability to pay, in an effort to keep the relations with tax-payers harmonious.

Especially important is the observance of the principle of impartial taxation. The government must not recognize any privileged class nor impose the taxes arbitrarily upon the people and collect them at random.

The tax items, the quantities to be paid and other particulars ought all to be clear and plain to the people. In case there arises any need to add new tax item or bring about a change, law must be enacted to this effect through legislative proceedings and promulgated.

It is however not the case in reality.

The people are compelled to pay taxes all alike, the taxes fixed by the authorities without taking into account the wide difference of specially earned income. It is a violation of the principle of impartial taxation and may widen still more the gap between tax-payers in income. The rulers must know that formidable dispute or trouble may break out if the ruled have little faith in the principle of impartial taxation.

The authorities, regarding the taxation as an important barometer of their own stability, should observe that principle and refrain from forcing the tax-payers to make undesirable sacrifice.

Abduction of Kim Dae Jung Denounced

South Korean CIA Is Author of Crime

The Japanese Justice Minister admitted again that the abduction of Kim Dae Jung was an organised and planned criminal act committed on the instructions of the south Korean CIA, according to a foreign press report from Tokyo.

Answering a question of an opposition member at the Upper House Committee for Judicial Affairs on September 11 whether he considered that Kim Dong Un, "first secretary" of the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo and one of the abductors of Kim Dae Jung, acted on the mission assigned him by the south Korean CIA, the Justice Minister said: "Anyhow, it would be logic to judge that a man could not do such a thing in his individual capacity."

Dietmen Flay Japanese Authorities

Japanese dietmen from various political parties in their interpellation at the session of the House of Representatives held on September 7 demanded the Japanese government authorities to make clear their stand towards the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, according to a Jiji report from Tokyo.

Socialist dietman Yoneda and Communist dietman Yonehara demanded the Cabinet to abrogate the "Japan-south Korea treaty", "reexamine the Japan-south Korea relations stipulated in the Tanaka-Nixon statement", scrap the "Japan-U.S. security pact," especially the "clause on south Korea" of the pact stipulating that Japan shall take over the question of "defense" of south Korea.

They strongly held that Japan should stop giving "economic aid" to the regime of Pak Jung Hi gang and abstain from partaking in the two Koreas plots at the UN General Assembly session this fall.

Yonehara demanded the government authorities to "immediately start negotiations for establishing diplomatic relations" with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Yoneda queried the government authorities how they would behave in face of the growing demands of various public circles of Japan for the rescue of Kim Dae Jung and his revisit to Japan.

Komeito dietman Okimoto, Democratic Socialist dietman Watanabe and other opposition dietmen and Liberal Democratic dietmen demanded a halt to Japan's "economic aid" to south Korea.

South Korean New Democratic Party Demands Disclosure of Truth

The South Korean New Democratic Party made public on September 4 a statement demanding that the course of the investigation of the case of abduction of Kim Dae Jung be made clear, according to a report from Seoul.

In the statement the party recalled that the truth of the crime has not yet been made clear though two weeks have passed since Kim Dae Jung was abducted in broad daylight and taken to Seoul. "This is an insult to the nation," the statement declared.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet gangsters, the direct organizer and executor of the barbarous abduction, telling lies to cover up their crime, are hatching a plot to shift "suspicion" on to Kim Dae Jung and punish him harshly.

The statement declared that the party will call the gangsters to task for their crafty acts in the light of the "seriousness of the case" which has touched off unanimous indignation among the people at home and abroad.

Glimpses of Capitalist World

New York, "City of Murder"

In the United States crime of violence has become an ineradicable social evil.

In an attempt to check crimes, the U.S. imperialists newly cooked up a "crime control law" and for its execution they made a heavy outlay totalling 3,800 million dollars. But the number of crimes is on the increase day after day.

New York is well known as a "city of murder". In the first six months of this year alone, 842 murder cases occurred.

This quadruples the figure in the same period of 1963.

This shows the actual conditions of the United States boasting of its high "civilization".

Terror-stricken Londoners

Due to the frequent explosion of incendiary bombs and letter bombs and tobacco bombs of a new type, the 8 million Londoners are living in constant fear these days.

On August 21 incendiary bombs thrown from the outside burst at department stores on busy streets.

On the same day letter bombs also blew up at the criminal court, the air force association and other public institutions, causing a great disturbance.

The police authorities are reported to have said that anyone who received a strange letter should inform the police without opening it.

Stifling Tokyo

Today in Tokyo people cannot live without installing air cleaner in their rooms owing to air pollution. They cannot walk the streets with an easy mind because of the waste gas produced by automobiles.

Anyone who treads the streets heedless of gas alarm often falls senseless, suffocated by gas.

According to the data released by the Tokyo Environmental Pollution Bureau, "the sky of Tokyo is polluted by a million tons of contaminants every year."

In Tokyo air pollution brings such disaster as new diseases caused by pollution industry breaking out in succession and expectant mothers giving birth to deformed children.

Japanese Militarists' Aggressive Arms Buildup

The Defense Agency of Japan appropriated recently 1,157,000 million yen as fund for 1974 "business plan" of the "self-defense forces" and defense expenses for fulfilling this plan, or 23.7 per cent greater than this year's, according to a foreign press report.

It plans to arm the ground, naval and air "self-defence forces" with new type of up-to-date equipment and increase their numerical strength under the name of "buildup of self-defense forces" and activate new "Hawk" missile unit and "F-4 EJ" Phantom fighter squadron in west Kyushu and "Nike" missile unit in the Aomori-Hakodate district as a step for improving the "formation of the self-defence forces".

These facts prove that the Japanese militarists have become more frantic in the manoeuvres to reinforce their aggressor armed forces to realize the sinister expansionist design by playing the role of the shock force and main striking force in the U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression.

This also clearly testifies to the fact that although the Japanese militarists are talking about "peace" in words, they are actually keen on preparing a war of aggression.

What is still more intolerable is that the Japanese militarists are further stepping up the preparations for a war of aggression against our country by deploying their guided missile units and other armed forces armed with various types of up-to-date equipment in west Kyushu and other areas near our country.

It is an undeniable fact that the Japanese militarists, equipping their "self-defense forces" with up-to-date weapons spending 4,800,000 million yen, rammed through the Diet in an underhand way the 4th defense buildup plan" which envisages an augmentation of their manoeuvrability and attacking power and are now pushing ahead with it and make haste to seek the Upper House approval of "two defence bills" envisaging massive reinforcement of the "self-defence forces" to fulfil their pledge made in the Nixon-Tanaka talks.

The Japanese militarists' dangerous aggressive arms buildup moves are a virulent challenge to the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world opposed to the war of aggression and a grave threat to peace and security in Asia.

The Japanese militarists must, however, know that these frantic manoeuvres will only precipitate their own doom.

They must, at the same time, clearly know that the Asian people today are strong enough to destroy whatever latest weapons at a stroke and make a clean sweep of them.

South Korea: Seven Publications Banned

The south Korean fascists closed down seven monthly magazines including "Nongwon" on September 5 by "cancelling their registration", according to a report from Seoul.

This is part of the consistent suppression of the press by the south Korean authorities intended to prevent their treacherous and anti-popular crimes and the consequences of their misrule from being reflected in the press.

13,000 Youths Boycott Conscription

The "military service bureau", one of the south Korean military fascist apparatuses, 'ferreted out' on September 4 more than 13,000 south Korean youths who had refused to be pressganged into the "ROK army" in the period from April to the end of August not to commit crimes against the nation, according to a report from Seoul. This proves that south Korean youths do not want a fratricidal war but ardently desire the peaceful reunification of the country.

Korean Public Organizations Issue Joint Statement Denouncing U.S. Imperialists for Fascist Military Coup in Chile

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and 12 other public organizations in our country issued a joint statement on September 15 vehemently denouncing the crime of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces who staged a fascist military coup d'etat that led to the murder of President Salvador Allende, an outstanding political figure and ardent patriot, who enjoyed respect among the Chilean people and the world progressive people, and overthrow of the legitimate government of Chile.

The statement declares that the military coup in Chile had long been prepared and pushed ahead by the U.S. imperialists.

Recalling that just before the outbreak of the military coup the U.S. imperialists called their ambassador in Chile to Washington to give him instructions and dispatched their warships to the coastal waters of Chile about the time when the Chilean naval units rose in the revolt, the statement says:

The U.S. authorities openly blared that they had knowledge of the plotted military coup in Chile already before its outbreak and were the first to send up cheers at the news that reactionary forces of the army seized power.

U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces, with a dislike to the just struggle of the government and people of the Republic of Chile and its triumphant advance, have carried on their ceaseless subversive manoeuvres to prevent the materialization of the Popular Unity Programme reflecting the genuine desire and aspiration of the Chilean people, the statement said, and continued:

The enemies of the people who had made every conceivable desperate effort to attain their sinister aim at all costs committed without hesitation such criminal act as overthrowing through a fascist military coup the legitimate government that enjoyed the support of the popular masses.

It is a great loss to the Chilean people and the world progressive people that President Salvador Allende, the respected, outstanding leader of the Chilean people, was murdered. It continues:

The Korean working class, working peasants, working intellectuals, youth and women, bitterly denounce with surging indignation the crime of the U.S. imperialists and their allies, reactionary forces who staged the fascist military coup.

The savage bloody suppression now rile in Chile must be stopped at once and all the arrested progressive personages and patriotic people be released immediately.

The coup is aimed at depriving the Chilean people of all their successes scored through a hard struggle, deflecting the Republic of Chile from the road of independent development and placing it again under the yoke of the U.S. imperialists and blocking the just struggle of the Latin-American people advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Today the Chilean people have risen up as one in the just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the internal reactionaries to defend their gains and democratic freedom and rights, the statement says.

We, it says, declare that we will as always firmly stand on the side of the Chilean people and extend positive support and encouragement to their righteous struggle.

The current event in Chile once again clearly proves that the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries leave no stone unturned in their moves to put down the struggle of the people for social progress.

The world revolutionary people should, therefore, sharpen revolutionary vigilance against the double-dealing tactics of the U.S. imperialists who are carrying on their aggression, war and subversive activities under the cloak of "peace" and "cooperation" and should further intensify the struggle against them.

The Korean people will put up a more resolute struggle for expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who, occupying south Korea, keep our country divided still today, impose all kinds of misfortunes and sufferings upon the south Korean people and incessantly aggravate the situation.

The joint statement was issued by the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korea-Latin America Friendship Association, the Korea-Chile Friendship Association, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and the Korean Students' Committee.

Hail Malta's Independence Day

The national holiday of the Maltese people falls on September 8.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warmest congratulations and greetings to the friendly Maltese people who are vigorously going ahead under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The valiant Maltese people waged a sacred struggle against foreign imperialist aggression and for the freedom and independence of the country for few centuries past and gained their independence in 1964, throwing off the yoke of protracted colonial rule of British imperialism.

Since then, the Maltese people, upholding the correct policy of the government headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, have made great successes in the struggle for the country's complete independence and independent development.

The Government of Malta persuing the anti-imperialist, independent neutral policy has taken a series of measures to deal a blow at the U.S. and British imperialists.

It has expelled the British governor-general, a symbol of colonial rule, forced the South European Naval Headquarters of the NATO which was flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of Malta to withdraw and banned the use of the Maltese bases by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.

Particularly, the Government of Malta has made a thorough reexamination of all sorts of unequal treaties concluded in the past under the pressure of the U.S.-British imperialists and has abolished all treaties and agreements contrary to the people's interests. It has been resolutely frustrating the machinations of the U.S.-British imperialists to use Malta as an advance base for war of aggression.

As a result, Malta that had been an object of plunder and oppression by the U.S.-British imperialists and the victim of aggression and war, is now advancing vigorously along the road of independence, gradually getting rid of its wretched plight of the past.

Externally, the Government of Malta has established diplomatic relations with our country and other socialist states, and is making every possible effort to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them.

The U.S.-British imperialists who regard the anti-imperialist, independent internal and external policy of the Government of Malta as a thorn in their flesh continue to resort to every plot and subversive machination in an attempt to dominate this country again.

With no desperate machinations, however, can the imperialists prevent the Maltese people from marching ahead along the road of anti-imperialism and independence in accordance with their own belief.

The Korean people always extend active support and encouragement to the Maltese people in their just struggle for the complete independence of their country and the building of sovereign and independent state, rich and strong.

The Maltese people give positive support to the Korean people in the struggle against the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people sincerely hope that the Maltese people will attain greater victories and fresh successes in their struggle for the country's genuine independence and self-supporting development, foiling the machination of the U.S.-British imperialists for domination and interference.

Military Coup in Chile Denounced

The Korean people are indignantly denouncing the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and pro-U.S. reactionary right-wing soldiers who have staged a military coup in Chile and usurped the state power, overthrowing its legal government.

They express militant solidarity with the Chilean people who valiantly rose in the just struggle to achieve the progress of the country and safeguard the democratic system.

Mass Meeting Held

On September 16 a meeting was held in Pyongyang in denunciation of the Chilean reactionary military coup stagemanaged by the U.S. imperialists and in support of the just struggle of the Chilean people and students and other young people for defending national independence, freedom and democracy. The meeting was attended by 20,000 workers, farmers, students and other young people.

Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth, made a speech at the rally. He was followed by Li Myon Sang, Chairman of the CC of the Korean Musicians' Union and Presidium Member of the Korean National Peace Committee, and representatives of young workers, farmers and students.

Fernando Murillo Viana, representative of the Chilean Popular Unity in Pyongyang also took the floor.

The meeting adopted a letter addressed to the Chilean people, students and other young people.

Statements Issued

The statements denouncing the military coup in Chile were issued on September 15 by Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Kim I Hun, Chairman of the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People; Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Kim Duk Ran, Secretary General of the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

U.S. Imperialists Are Sure to Fail in Their Manoeuvres to Plunder Oil Resources in Middle and Near East

The U.S. imperialists with an insatiable greed for the inexhaustible oil resources in the Middle and Near East have long since stretched their talons of aggression to this region.

After World War II, they began to hold a dominant position there by means of "economic aid" and through deception, appeasement and subversion, capitalizing on the wane of the British-French imperialists, their principal rivals.

In 1951, the government of Iran nationalized the petroleum industry and took measures to restrict the concessions of the British capitalists that had monopolized its oil resources.

While pretending to "support" the measures taken by the Iranian government, the U.S. imperialists, craftily enough, tried to wrest oil interests from Iran under the name of "aid."

With their demand rejected by the Iranian people, the U.S. imperialists manufactured a coup in Iran in 1953 and seized 40 per cent of her oil resources and most of her oil output.

By such brigandish methods the U.S. imperialists have now monopolized nearly 100 per cent of the oil extraction in Saudi Arabia and Bahrein Islands and about 60 per cent of the total oil output in the Middle and Near East.

The U.S. oil concerns are raking in immense profits by vile means.

They force the Arabian workers to drudge 12-18 hours a day at lowest wages, or less than one-sixth as much as the workers' in the United States.

They pay the producer countries only one or two dollars per barrel of crude oil which is sold for 12-14 dollars in Europe.

The "Iraq Petroleum Company" earned in Iraq annual profits to the tune of 3,000,000,000-5,000,000,000 dollars. In Iran the U.S. oil monopolies also gained profits amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

The Middle and Near East, however, did not remain a mere source of wealth for these foreign monopolies.

Where there are exploitation and oppression there is bound to be resistance. The peoples in this region have waged a determined struggle against harsh extortion by the U.S.-led imperialists through their monopoly firms.

The Middle and Near East nations set up an "organization of oil exporting countries" in 1960 to reject exclusive possession of petroleum by the imperialists, coordinate their policy concerning the oil problem and, in particular, to take concerted action in shaping the price policy.

Along with this, they took decisive measures to nationalize the U.S. oil concerns and other imperialist monopolies.

As is well known, on June 1, 1972 the Iraqi government proclaimed a law on nationalizing the "Iraq Petroleum Company" jointly run by imperialist oil concerns of such countries as the United States, Britain, France and Holland and then suspended the oil supply to Banias and Tripoli ports. The Syrian government made public the decision to nationalize the oil pipe lines of the company running through the Syrian territory and the auxiliary equipment and assets.

This year Iran nationalized enormous oil resources in its southern areas which have 90 per cent of the country's oil fields. Libya, too, nationalized a U.S. oil company.

Kuwait and other countries in the Middle and Near East have also taken a series of steps to restrict the predatory exploitation of the oil resources by the imperialists.

Having lost huge oil deposits owing to the measures taken one after another by those nations for nationalization, the U.S. imperialists desperately try to regain their former position at any cost. These days, they are getting more frantic in connection with the ever worsening oil crisis in the United States.

At present the oil crisis in the U.S. affects not only the daily life of the people but also all spheres of the economy such as industrial production, agriculture and transport. It is an "incurable cancer" which poses a serious menace to the socio-economic life.

To tide over the oil crisis, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to the scheme to pit the people in the Middle and Near East against each other and render the situation in this region extremely acute according to the "Nixon doctrine" so as to fish in troubled waters.

Firstly, the U.S. imperialists seek to make it impossible for the Arab countries to unite with each other and take concerted action in their struggle and secondly, they manoeuvre to stem the rapidly rising anti-U.S., anti-imperialist trend in the Middle and Near East, protect the oil concession of the handful of monopoly capitalists and secure more oil resources with a view to getting over the oil crisis at home.

For this purpose the U.S. imperialists have recently supplied larger quantities of lethal weapons to the Israeli aggressors, egging them on to a war of aggression against the Arab countries. Further, they are craftily plotting to sow the seed of discord between Lebanon and the Palestinian resistant fighters and create dissension between Iraq and Kuwait and between Iraq and Iran.

This is an anachronistic dream, however.

The peoples in the Middle and Near East have been awakened and they know well who is their real friend and who is their real enemy. They have risen as one in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, their faithful stooges.

Though the U.S. imperialists cling to every conceivable means to plunder the oil resources in the Middle and Near East, they will be defeated in face of the vigorous struggle of the awakened people in this region and be driven away from there for ever.

Song Jong Sik

Friendship Visits

☆ Ryoichi Kuroda, Governor of Osaka Prefecture, Japan, and his entourage arrived here on August 21 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ A Cuban friendship artists delegation led by Raul Kamal, Conductor of an opera theatre in Oriente Province, Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang on August 21 by train for a visit to Korea.

☆ A delegation of the Committee for the Promotion of Relations of Cooperation between Denmark and Korea headed by Gert Petersen, Danish Socialist Popular Member of the Parliament, Member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Parliament, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Popular Party and its Secretariat and Chief Editor of the **Minabisen**, organ of the Socialist Popular Party, flew into Pyongyang on August 21 on a visit to our country.

☆ Mohamed El Hassan Ahmad, Editor and General Manager of **El Sahafa**, organ of the Sudanese government, came to Pyongyang on August 21 by plane for a visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the General Federation of Syrian Peasants headed by its President Mostafa Al-Ayed arrived in Pyongyang on August 24 by air on a visit to Korea at the invitation of the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

☆ A delegation of the National Political Bureau under the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia led by Mohamed Mohamud Mohamed, Deputy Director of the Workers Department of the National Political Bureau, arrived here on August 24 by air for a visit to Korea.

☆ The delegation of the People's Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by El Sayed Ali El Sayed, its Deputy President, left here on August 24 by air for home after visiting our country.

☆ Romanian writer Patrisior Marchel left here on August 18 after visiting our country.

☆ The Polish railway women's volleyball team left here on August 21 by air.

☆ The men's basketball team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Yu Wen-huai, Political Commissar of the August 1 Sports Team of the CPLA, left here on August 22 by train.

"October Revitalization"—A Trickery to Reinforce One-Man Fascist Dictatorship

(Continued from Our Issue No. 36)

Setup for One-Man Dictatorship and Long-Term Office Legalized

The south Korean authorities pushed ahead with the "structural reform," regarding it as the first task for the "October revitalization."

The main point of this "October revitalization" is to "build up national strength" by reinforcing the fascist dictatorial system.

It was with this purpose that they revised the "constitution" for the worse and legalized the setup for one-man dictatorship by the present ruler and for his long-term office under the pretext of "making ROK-styled democracy indigenous."

The new "constitution," first of all, empowers the "president" to do whatever he likes to boss a show.

A cogent proof of this is furnished by the fact that even the "system of parliamentary democracy based on the division of powers," a system which was provided for in the former "constitution" though perfunctorily, is completely abolished and that the "president" is vested with unrestricted authority including the exercise of the administrative, legislative and judicial powers.

Under the new "constitution" the "president's tenure of office is extended from four to six years, no limit is set to his term of stay in office and the "system of direct presidential election" through "plebiscite" is superseded by the "system of indirect presidential election" at the newly-formed "national conference for unification."

This cannot be interpreted otherwise than an intention of the present ruler in south Korea to become a lifetime "president" through the perfunctory election to be held every six years at the "national conference for unification" composed exclusively of his hangers-on. Graphic evidence of this is the fact that the present ruler "carried the election" held in December last year because none but him were allowed to stand for the "presidency" and he won "all the votes" at the "national conference for unification".

The "national conference for unification," as a new organ invested with the "right to exercise the sovereignty on behalf of the people," is a "supreme legislative organ" placed above the "national assembly".

It is an apparatus for backing up the one-man dictatorship by the "president". Its functions are to elect the "president on behalf of the people," "deliberate and determine" on the important policies suggested by the "president" for reunification, elect one-third of the total number of the "national assembly-men" recommended by the "president" and finally "discuss and decide" on the "amendment to the constitution proposed and passed by the national assembly".

This organ which does not embrace even a single representative of the people is nothing but a voting machine for the ruler.

It is an instrument with which the ruler is to legalize his intention, impose it on the people and finally prevent them from expressing their reasonable will.

Under the new "constitution," the "national assembly" is placed under the control of the administration, the latter is granted greater authority than before, the former's position is lowered and its function is much weakened.

The "national assembly" can be dissolved at any time at the discretion of the "president". It is no more than an appendage needed in passing "bills" and "draft budget" presented by the "government".

What should not be overlooked as regards the "constitution" revised for the worse is that the "president" alone is given the right to deal with the question of reunification. This means, in the final analysis, that the working masses and other sections of people are denied even the right to discuss the question of reunification. This is intended to justify the scheme of the present south Korean authorities to keep the country divided into two parts—the north and the south—and bar the south Korean people from expressing their reasonable and genuine will with regard to the question of independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

These facts suffice to show clearly that the "setup for revitalization" established by the south Korean authorities is reactionary and fascist and that it is totally designed to keep the present ruler in office for a long time and oppose the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Frenzied War Preparations

The south Korean authorities are feverishly speeding up war preparations against the northern half of the Republic, harping on the "build-up of strength" under the subterfuge of "October revitalization".

Of late the person in high authority in south Korea openly ranted that "the defence capacity should be increased through economic construction". This reveals for all to see the real nature of the "economic development plan" in their stepped-up "October revitalization".

To take a look into the economic substance of the "October revitalization". It is planned to reach the stage of "self-management" in the 1980's which "lies midway" in attaining the "goal". This implies allowing comprador capitalists to obtain exclusive possession of more factories and spurring on the militarization of the economy to a greater extent.

The so-called "third five-year economic development plan" casts a revealing searchlight on the scheme for the militarization of the economy.

Their plan during this period is to press ahead with the construction of "five major factories" and increase the military potentialities of the economy on the plea of "strategic industry". In augmenting the "indirect social capital" for railway, harbour and communications, efforts are concentrated on the objects serving the purpose of war.

Besides, to automate the production of small arms of the south Korean army they have already started building an "M-16" rifle factory and later made haste to build a factory producing its ammunition, with the help of U.S. imperialism. In this way, they are adding spurs to fostering the war industry.

They newly set up in the "defence ministry" the "defence industry bureau" which directs and supervises all affairs—conversion of civilian industry into war industry, construction of new munitions factories, etc.

The "campaign for building of new villages" which was launched in the spring of last year and is now being pushed ahead under the name of "revitalization" serves as a means of attaining the economic targets of "October revitalization."

This "campaign" is a movement for instilling reactionary ideology, which is being conducted on the plea of economic rehabilitation. It is a "national mobilization movement" designed to herd out more people in case of war outbreak.

The south Korean authorities placed this "campaign" under an out-and-out fascist suppressive system. They put it under the control of the "ministry of home affairs" and gave "new village leaders" the appellation of "honorary police officer".

Under the slogan of "environmental improvement" and "increment of income" they forcibly enlist the peasants in the "expansion of communication facilities and roads and construction of bridges". Thus they are stepping up war preparations and increasing the "defence power" of all regions.

The south Korean authorities are quickening the pace of "modernization of the ROK army" along with the militarization of the economy under the signboard of "revitalization".

They have not made public the military target of "October revitalization". But it is no secret that the reinforcement of the "strength of the ROK army" is the main content of the "revitalization" whose final purpose is the "unification by prevailing over communism".

This is clearly borne out by the fact that some time ago the person in high authority in south Korea openly raved that the "national defence is the sumption of the cultivation of national strength".

The south Korean authorities lay the main stress on the "modernization of the ROK army" in increasing the military force and push forward the so-called "five-year plan for the modernization" of the "ROK army" (1971-1976). They are hard at work to overcome in this period the weaknesses of the present equipment of the "ROK army" with 1,500 million dollars of military "aid" from the U.S. imperialists and through the war industry in south Korea and, moreover, to strengthen the naval and air forces in the main so as to obtain the "independent capacity of carrying out war".

With this aim in view they are hastily turning the "ROK army" into "crack units" by introducing various types of vessels and planes and large quantities of modern weapons and war materials from the United States and, at the same time, are kicking up a noisy row for the augmentation of the reserve forces. They have placed under arms the more than two million strong "homeland defence reserve forces", even supplying them with heavy weapons. They have defined the militarization of schools as one of the "three major elements of national defence" and worked out the "line for turning into an organized force" the one million students, forcing them to undergo military training.

Parallel with this, the south Korean authorities have undertaken large-scale projects for construction of "expressways", construction and expansion of air force bases and other military bases and upbuilding of harbour in preparation of war.

Various military exercises are frantically staged as a link for war preparations. From the outset of this year they have conducted almost every day "large-scale winter mobile exercise", "anti-warship shooting exercise", "naval manoeuvre", "ROK-U.S. joint military exercise" and carried on landing and offensive operation exercises, taking us as the imaginary "enemy".

This is after all intended to obstruct the reunification of the country, key up tension and, further, to translate into reality their wild ambition of "unification by prevailing over communism".

As is shown, the economic and military tasks of the "October revitalization" consist not in mere transformation of the economic and military systems but in the work to "accelerate" the preparation for an aggressive war by throwing dust in the eyes of the people under the signboard of "peaceful reunification".

To Lay Ideological Groundwork for One-Man Dictatorship

In the light of ideological and cultural aspects, the "October revitalization" is designed to fan up the "anti-communist" consciousness and the idea of servile submission among the south Korean people under the name of the "harmony of all people" and build the ideological foothold for one-man fascist dictatorship system.

It is for this purpose that the south Korean authorities are working hard to legalize, above anything else, the one-man fascist dictatorship system and the manoeuvres for long-term office.

They use the north-south dialogue started thanks to the active measures of our Republic as a means of creating favourable conditions for their line of division and for their fascist suppression and long stay in power. They preach that for "peaceful reunification" the "whole nation should be united".

Prompted by this aim, they are contemplating to keep the south Korean people in ignorance and implant in their minds the slavish idea of "unconditionally obeying" the present ruler.

They are making much ado about "ROK-styled democracy," a camouflage for one-man fascist dictatorship system, as part of the propaganda for the "harmony of all people".

The "ROK-styled democracy" advocated by them is aimed to describe the fascist ruling system, which assumed a still more reactionary character, as a "democracy proper to south Korea" under the name of "October revitalization" and hide its reactionary nature.

But it is more fascistized and reactionary than "liberal democracy".

The south Korean authorities say that to "make ROK-styled democracy indigenous" they need forces and the central figure to push it forward and they are intensifying propaganda to support the present ruler as "the central figure".

In the next place, the south Korean authorities are further stepping up the "anti-communist" propaganda to incite antagonism between the north and the south.

They set forth the so-called "ROK-styled education" as the educational index of "October revitalization" and conduct "anti-communist education" with greater frenzy.

A person in authority in south Korea openly blabbed at a seminar on pedagogics: our political education has been decided as an anti-communist education, and educational institutions assigned more time for anti-communist education than before and attached greater importance to this subject in marking.

At every "function" they slander and vilify us overtly through "speeches", "messages" and "statements". What is more, they persist in all descriptions of "anti-communist" propaganda activities such as "anti-communist film shows", "anti-communist lectures", "anti-communist oratorical contests", and "inspection of anti-communist exhibitions".

To give a wrong picture of the north-south negotiations to the south Korean people who are ardently desirous of reunification, they describe the negotiations as an "alteration of the method of confrontation" and seek to foster the war spirit through "dialogue-accompanied confrontation" and "dialogue-accompanied competition".

A graphic evidence of this is that a high-ranking person in the south Korean authorities said during his inspection of "ROK army" units: You mustn't be off your guard even though the method of confrontation with the communists has changed through north-south negotiations and the danger of war lessened".

This is an intention to instill in the south Korean people servility and "anti-communist" idea through "October revitalization" and easily put them into action in an aggressive war.

As is clear from the above, "October revitalization" serves as a means of ensuring the one-man fascist dictatorship of the present ruler of south Korea and his long-term seizure of power under the pretext of north-south "dialogue" and "national reunification" and is a country-selling treacherous scheme to dampen the rapidly growing sentiments of the south Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, perpetuate the division of the nation and "build up strength" and achieve their fantastic dream of "unification by prevailing over communism" in reliance on outside forces.

Ryang Chun Bom

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any article in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 jon No. 13914-374198